

### Washington News.

MARCH 28.—In the Senate the resolutions from the Republican party of Maryland were presented, asking a Republican Government for that State, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Bill confirming the South Carolina tax sales to soldiers, sailors, and members of the marine corps was passed.

Incidentally suffrage was discussed, and a Constitutional Amendment urged proclaiming universal suffrage throughout the Union. The proposition met with little favor. It was argued that if let alone the States would soon adopt negro suffrage, whereas if coercion North was attempted the people would become stubborn. The majority of the Senate seemed unapprehensive of the President's failure to execute the laws.

A short executive session was held and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Maryland Republican resolutions were presented. Mr. Thomas said that there was intense excitement in Maryland, but doubted its leading to bloodshed, and denied that there was any Republican Government in Maryland. Mr. Thomas argued the right of Congress to seize the State, particularly as it lay around the District, and pass an enabling Act, thus guaranteeing equal rights. Mr. Brooks argued elaborately against the right of Congressional interference and asserted that in Tennessee and Missouri there was no more Republicanism than in Egypt. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Southern Republicans met last night to ask the National Republican Committee to appoint a member from each unrepresented State.

MARCH 29.—In the Senate several petitions from Southern men, praying relief from office-holding disabilities, were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution to inquire whether West Virginia was really a State was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House a bill to make the monies which are due colored soldiers payable through the Freedmen's Bureau was passed.

The question of adjournment was discussed, and the Judiciary Committee was roughly manured for its trifling. Butler was denounced for his breach of confidence in gossiping about private evidence which had been inadvertently communicated to him.

MARCH 30.—In the Senate a resolution suspending the rule requiring the return of nominations to the President, at the close of the session, was passed. This resolution retains in the hands of the Senate the present nominations, which will be considered in extra session.

Committee for the purpose of accompanying home the remains of the Delaware Senator, Mr. Riddle, who died yesterday, was appointed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned to July next.

In the House a memorial of the Mayor and members of Council of Baltimore, praying for a Republican Government for Maryland was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beaton introduced a resolution thanking Gen. Sheridan for the Louisiana removals from office. Mr. Wood objected. The resolution was not agreed to.

The Bill confirming the South Carolina tax sales was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Speaker announced that all Committees were authorized to sit during recess without formal authority from the House.

The House filibustered on small appropriation Bills till twelve o'clock, when it adjourned to July.

April 2.—Horace Greeley is here urging the release of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

The registration apathy among the whites still continues, and is more marked as the registrars approach the head of the city in third ward. On yesterday 270 blacks and 93 whites were registered.

The Supreme Court has commenced business. A case involving the right to tax inland in products was argued.

The Internal Revenue Receipts are \$1,500,000.

In answer to a direct question regarding the release of Mr. Davis, a member of the President's staff replied that it was considered a question for the courts.

APRIL 3.—The executive session was somewhat stormy to-day. The Radical Senators favor the rejection of the nominations as fast as they come in, until the President yields. The more conservative and homesick are in favor of confirming the nominations, if good men, regardless of politics. No rule of action has been adopted. Each Senator will vote as whim dictates.

### A Severe Letter.

The Columbia Phoenix of Monday publishes the following satirical letter from W. B. Nash, the colored orator of Columbia, whose honest utterances in behalf of the right, have drawn upon him from the Radical leaders—black and

white—the epithet "traitor." Nash is fully a match for his mouthy antagonists.

COLUMBIA, March 28, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—I see in your paper of this morning, that at a meeting of the colored people held at Union Hall, on the 25th instant, grave charges were made against me, on account of the speech, or remarks, made by me on the 18th instant.

This so-called public meeting was held in a hall which is thirty-one feet nine inches by thirty feet. Perhaps there were 250 persons present. Well, who composed that meeting? I learn that the greater part—in their unsophisticated credulity—had been made to believe that my notion was to put them back into slavery. This meeting was led on by Bob Trice and his satraps, foreign and domestic. Oh! my country, when I think of the fate of the children of Israel, I tremble for my people.

At this meeting it was determined that none of my friends should be heard. When Mr. Davis tried to speak, he was hissed. Yet he would be heard, and his remarks caused such a division among them that the chairman had to take a vote three times to decide whether the resolutions were passed or not.

Now for the committee which brought in the resolutions, which had been previously prepared. First, who is Bob Trice? He came here a hardshell Baptist; the next we heard of him he was a temperance lecturer; next he became a Catholic, and now a bar-room politician. But I forbear, Forest, poor Forest, I leave you to yourself—the worst company you could have got in.

Now, Williams, did you not tell three gentlemen of this city that you never wanted to have anything more to do with the Yankees—that you had come home to live among your own people? You now denounce me as "a traitor," because I have sympathy for my fellow-citizens, be they white or black. If this makes me a traitor, I ask for no prouder inscription on my tomb than "W. B. Nash, the Traitor."

Thank God, I can look up to Heaven and say that I never did pledge myself to any man to vote or act against the interests of my State. I am a Union man, but a South Carolinian.

Fitzsimmons I respect as a gentleman. But I would ask the Chairman of this so-called meeting why he did not publish all the resolutions passed? Is he riding the rail between the North and the South? For shame, man! When your prompters behind the scenes prepared this resolution, your heart failed you, and you would not publish it. Like the owl, you fear the light. I now ask you if you and your party dare to meet me before the people in daylight? I say to you, beware! lest when you think you are crushing a worm, you are grasping a scorpion. Oh! jackass! jackass! the lion is neither dead nor asleep.

W. B. NASH.

## THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

### The People's Voice.

Of late, great interest has been manifested in every section of our State upon the subject of a further stay upon suits at law, and in different sections the results of this popular sentiment have developed themselves in various ways. Lately, in Chester District, the Solicitor moved that the whole civil docket be continued, and it was so ordered, with the unanimous consent of the Bar. The same was the case in Lancaster also. In Yorkville, his Honor the presiding judge was called upon by a committee of citizens, and warned not to insist upon the call of the civil docket. As soon, however as the Court was in session, he instructed the grand jury to inquire if there was any organization of men, so lawless, as to aim at resisting the due administration of the laws in the Courts of the State. The grand jury investigated the matter, called before them for examination the very ringleader of the movement, and upon his disclaiming any such insurrectionary intention, reported that the citizens of York District were willing to abide by the laws of the land.

As regards this District, we have heard of two plans now in agitation on this subject. One is, a public meeting of the citizens of Orangeburg District at the Court House on Monday next, to request of the members of the Bar a similar course to that adopted in Chester District. This seems to be the most satisfactory manner in which such an object can be attained, and if the obligation of an Attorney to his Client can be reconciled with such a measure, it seems to us the most feasible plan for accomplishing the desired result. We know that the members of the Bar are as deeply interested in the welfare of the country as any class of their fellow-citizens, and we feel assured they will do all they can in this matter,

consistently with their oaths of office, and their duty to their respective clients.

The other plan is one that we are ashamed to admit even to have been for a moment entertained by any South Carolinian. It is to appeal to Daniel E. Sickles, to interpose his military authority, and close the Courts. Can we believe, in this hour of our dire extremity, when our State is enthralled, bowed down beneath the iron hand of the oppressor, when her ancient glory is departed, and but a few relics remain of her former majesty and greatness,—can we believe, that any of her sons, in such an hour, would appeal to her enemies to despoil her of the few remaining vestiges of her power? If such there be, who call themselves her children, let them pause ere they strike upon the bleeding breast of their desolate mother the patrician blow. Let them also remember, that those who are willing to lick the hand that smites them, deserve not to be free.

We trust our fellow-citizens will not be deluded into action on this subject, which they may hereafter bitterly regret. Conquered as we are, east down as we are, despondent as we are, we are compelled to be, honor is not yet lost; and we need not sacrifice principle and fair fame upon the altar of selfishness. If it is necessary to interpose a stay to the prosecution of suits, by all that is dear to us of the past, by all that is left to us worth living for in the present, by all our hopes of a history in the future of which we need not be ashamed, let us accomplish the result by a concert of action among ourselves, and not aim at the achievement of these ends by the sacrifice of self-respect, patriotism and honor.

### A Rift in the Clouds.

The Elections held in Connecticut on the 1st inst., have resulted in the success of the Democrats. They have elevated to office their candidate for Governor and three out of four members of Congress. As the former Governor and the entire Congressional delegation were thorough Radicals, this is no insignificant victory, and if in politics it be true that "coming events cast their shadows before," we may well hope that the triumph of fanaticism are at an end, and that the voice of Justice and Conservatism will be no longer stifled by the wild surges of passion.

### Parties in the South.

The Charleston Mercury, of Thursday, has the following well timed remarks upon the position taken by our Executive at this time:

The intelligence of two matters of vital significance came to us on Tuesday:—first, the Radicals were overthrown by the Democrats, in Connecticut, by the election of a Democratic Governor and three out of four of the members of Congress; and second, application was about to be made to the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington, by the States of Mississippi and Alabama, to test the constitutionality of the late Military act. These are the most auspicious events which have taken place, since the gloom of Radical despotism settled over the South. Yet, at this very time, here in South Carolina, the Governor of the State, as our readers have seen from his speech published by us yesterday, denounces the Democratic party,—and declares that he will make no effort whatever to defeat the Military act, by invoking the interposition of the Supreme Court of the United States.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

### Our Policy.

What course we should pursue is not at all obvious, if the discordant advice of those who are all profoundly interested is any evidence of uncertainty. Were the evils attendant on either course determinable or fixed, the rewards of action declared and certain, the extent and limits of exactions bounded by any power strong enough to restrain the mad passions of unbridled hate and lawless aggression; then we might easily choose the best or least dangerous of the many ways, none of which seem strewn with flowers.

The sole argument, as far as I can appreciate it, of those who advise a full and active acceptance of the terms offered, is, that they will be enforced at any rate, and, unless we accept, still harsher will be imposed.

This may be true; but I cannot find that any terms have been offered; nor that any assurance exists, that any action on our part will be sufficient to satiate the vengeance or malice of those who have not proposed terms, but have issued decrees, which are borne to us on the points of the bayonet.

I regard then our condition irremediable, at present, by any thing we can do; for the will and the power to oppress us are coexistent and coextensive. No humiliation, no abject entreaty, no desecration of manhood, self-respect and patriotism can purchase aught but woes embittered by shame and disgrace, because created by ourselves. It but remains for us then to adopt that course which involves us as little as possible in the consequences of this wild and temporary triumph of party. We alone can make the results permanent.

But should we conclude to accept, as wise, the advice of those persuading co-operative action; then it would be better to go farther,

and to ensure the defeat of the Radicals by securing the certain and abiding friendship of the negro, by admitting him to full social as well as political equality, dividing our lands with them and bestowing our women in marriage upon them as a stroke of policy, lest Congress may confiscate all our lands and distribute all our women among those gallant colored soldiers, to whom their gratitude is as boundless as their hate of ourselves. This, at least, is the argument carried to its legitimate, inevitable conclusion; for we must get ahead of them to succeed. If we once start this downward road not short of this can we halt. Then if this price be too tremendous for any even hoped for result, how can we pay it for that which neither right nor probability ensures. Congress makes no promise, gives no guarantee, scarcely extends a reasonable hope that such a sacrifice will purchase peace and security. Without waiting to hear the expression of Southern sentiment, a confiscation bill was introduced, and not voted down, but deferred.

Shall we then barter for naught, that of which, not even the hatred of our enemies can despoil us? Shall we give perpetuity to laws abhorrent to every white man, and distasteful to every decent intelligent negro himself? I firmly believe that our action alone can and will give life to this creation of hate and injustice, and that if we once adopt it as our own, we can never discard or disown it hereafter.

Better let the execution of unconstitutional laws be accompanied with every mark of outrage and violence. Better let bayonets reflect into the eyes of the world, every sunbeam that visits our unhappy land. Better let tyranny be carried to its bloody finale; our lands be parcelled out among the negroes; our bodies be consigned to military prisons or pierced by the bullets of the soldiery;—to see that we have a free choice in this question; for all these but tend to hasten that revolution which, sooner or later, will sweep away those who now revel in unchecked power, but can never give permanence to their acts except by our consent.

Certainly I advise no resistance, which would be as vain as it would be foolish and outrageously unpatriotic. We can simply express our solemn protest by abstaining from any acquiescence. To suffer outrage and indignity, when indicted by irresistible power, can be no disgrace; but to consent to it, to receive it willingly, is disgraceful and ruinous, and will bear all the bitter fruits of all base actions.

True we cannot see clearly the results of non-action as we cannot foresee those of active acceptance; since in either case, we are at the will of those who have certainly not been restrained by conditions agreed to by us.

We can only decide to do what we know to be honorable and right regardless of consequences over which, not Congress, but God has control. To Him I would not dare appeal were I conscious of any unkindness to the negro whose happiness and welfare I am persuaded do not depend on casting a vote in ignorance so profound, that they will, like Thomson, be themselves the victims of the ruin they will be led to create.

MARION.

## IN MEMORIAM.

"Better are they in a hero's grave  
Than the serfs of time and breath,  
For they are the children of the brave,  
And the clarion of death."  
JAMES E. RANDALL.

Quis desiderio sit pulchrior aut modus  
Tum caris capitis?

Colonel THOMAS J. GLOVER, of the 1st Regiment, S. C. V., died on Sunday, 31st August, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of Manassas. He fell in front of his regiment, in the hottest of the fight, rallying his men to the final charge—with the colors in his hands—in the moment of victory.

After thorough preparation, he entered the South Carolina College in 1846, and at once took a prominent stand. His high character, his excellent talents, his winning manners obtained and secured for him all offices in the gift of the students. Having been the Captain of the College Cadets and the President of his Society, he graduated in 1849 with the honors of his class.

Upon his entrance upon the more active duties of life, he pursued his hereditary profession of the law, and was duly admitted to the bar. With an ardent love for his profession, with a practice more extensive than usually falls to the lot of young men, with studious habits and untiring energy, with thorough preparation and ability in all his cases, he produced a decided impression, both on the bench and the bar, and the proudest rewards of his most honorable calling were within his reach.

His native district, fully appreciating the grasp of his intellect and the strong points of his character, called him to a seat in the Legislature. A States rights man of the most strict school, at the first outbreak of this revolution he turned his back on the brilliant promises of the future and the treasures of his domestic life, and offered all these as a sacrifice on the altar of his country. His offering has been accepted.

Having been elected lieutenant colonel of the first regiment raised under the call of the Legislature, he devoted the wealth of his talents and of his energy to its preparation for service. As its colonel he led it on the battle field of Manassas, and before it on the day of trial and of victory he met his fate. Though wounded, yet under a strong sense of duty, which was ever his guiding characteristic, he persisted in remaining on the field, and it was only when he had received his second and his death-wound that he consented to his removal. In the face of death he calmly prepared for his end; sent soothing messages to her who had been the chief joy of his life; expressed his perfect confidence in the merits and atonement of his Saviour; and after a peaceful slumber this

Christian soldier passed to his reward.

In his death the State has lost a public man who had already given promise of great usefulness in her councils—his district has been deprived of an eminent citizen—the country will miss a brave, energetic and accomplished officer—and his family—who can estimate their loss, or sound the depths of the flood tide of sorrow which overwhelms them! Among the inner circle of his friends, those who witnessed the bright dawn of his earlier years, and in the quiet walks of college life held sweet communion with him, deep is the pang, and heartfelt the sorrow, as they learn that the best loved of the class of '49 has gone to meet his God.

Killed instantly, at the battle of Avershoro, N. C., March 16, 1865, Lieut. LESLIE GLOVER, Company G., 1st S. C. Regular Infantry, aged 22 years, 13 days.

This noble young heart was still in its early youth, when the trumpet call of war summoned him forth. He had but lately entered the South Carolina College when secession and confederation, and the fall of Fort Sumter awoke men to the glorious and terrible nature of the emergency. He spent a short time in the "College Company," going down during the bombardment of that Fort; but the Governor having very properly refused to enroll them, they returned after a few weeks to Columbia, and disbanded.

Shortly afterward he received an appointment upon the staff of Gen. S. R. Gist, then in the service of South Carolina, and remained with him until the autumn of that year. When the Washington Light Infantry went into the field he joined them, and shared their toils and hardships. Upon them was formed the Eutaw Regiment, of which he remained a private, until his appointment, in the fall of 1863, to a Lieutenantancy in Col. Butler's Regiment of Regulars. Though raised as Regular Infantry, this regiment was drilled as Artillery, and their post was Fort Moultrie; and right gallantly they held it until the last agony of the Confederacy enmeshed them to other work.

In the struggling remnant of the army of the South, they held no mean place, marching, retreating, or standing desperately at bay. It was thus, the 16th of March found them at Avershoro. Duty must be had, and it could only be had by standing—a feeble handful against a host. Lieut. Glover's place that day was on the skirmish line. There, at the post of honor and duty, he fell, shot in the head, and was killed. His remains have lately been brought home, to be laid beside those of the mother he loved, and of the brother whose bright example he so worthily followed.

Lieut. GLOVER was a Christian. At the time of his entering the army he had no special interest in religion. But faithful words reached him, and a faithful and prayer-loving God blessed him. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a most consistent Christian soldier. Conscientious, zealous, morally as well as physically brave, the good of men and the glory of his country, became leading motives in his life. None were more punctilious attendants upon worship; few more diligent or devoted in their efforts to lead men to Christ.

His mind, without being brilliant, was clear, and his judgment sound, his powers fresh, active and full of life. He took a deep interest even in the details of our military condition; his study of it was minute, his memory retentive, and his knowledge accurate. The writer well remembers repeating to him once the false statement that South Carolina had kept nearly all her troops at home, and left the country to take care of itself, and asking him what the facts really were. In a few moments, and without any help, he made out a list of all the regiments raised in the State, and their distribution at that time; showing that one-half of the whole force was then in Virginia, and the rest divided between the State and the West. Perhaps no other man of his years would even have attempted such a list, without books or papers.

Our brother soldier's temper was singularly affectionate and sunny. He was a good friend, a good son, and a good Christian; humble, guileless, pure of heart and life.

All who knew him well will say—God be thanked that we had him! God be thanked that we have not lost him!

Lines on the occasion of the bringing home of the bodies of Colonel THOMAS J. GLOVER and his brother, Lieutenant LESLIE GLOVER: Sleep, brothers, sleep,—from different battle-fields, Borne sadly back, upon your spoliae shields! At home to rest. Close by the grave of her that gave you birth, We lay you in the soil, that on the earth Ye loved the best.

'Twere fitting we should place you side by side, Who for the same loved cause so nobly died, So manfully! And now in death shall not divided be,— Sleep peacefully.

The thought of those that cheerfully have died For her, is now our Country's only pride,— Their graves shall prize. For them and Liberty shows tear-stained cheeks, As spurning this unworthy earth, she seeks Her native skies.

They found her there, who upward from the strife Have passed into a higher, nobler life: They now are free, We bear our heavy lot as best we may; In God's good time, with them we hope one day At rest to be.

The N. Y. Herald's Irish correspondent predicts that a rising will take place in Ireland upon the moderation of the weather. It had snowed for fifteen consecutive days.

### Items.

The Government holds one hundred and seven million in gold.

The cable between Cuba and Florida is now completed, and will be laid some time in June.

A young lady in Cleveland having been afflicted by a frightful odor for several days, at last discovered in her waterfall a dead mouse.

The Democratic municipal ticket has been elected at St. Paul's, Minnesota; at Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Leavenworth, Kansas, and Cleveland Ohio;—in this latter, the Mayor only is a Democrat. St. Louis has elected a Radical Mayor.

The capture of Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Upper Missouri, is confirmed. Colonel Rankin, his wife and child, and the garrison, eighty in number, were massacred. The capture cost the Indians 300 killed and 1000 wounded.

Colonel Benjamin Franklin Mosby is engaged in manufacturing corn-cob pipes in Richmond, Virginia, which he offers for sale to the smokers of the weed. The *Why* speaks of him as having "exquisite taste and rare inventive genius" in the construction of these corn-cob pipes.

The contract to supply artificial limbs to the unfortunate soldiers of the State who survived the late war minus a leg, has been awarded by Gov. Orr to Dr. Douglas Bly. Dr. B. now has a branch of his manufactory in Charleston and will probably soon establish one at Columbia.

When Gen. Butler visited Albany lately, a member of the Assembly introduced a resolution commencing, "Whereas the notorious General Butler is on a visit to this city therefore, resolved that the Capitol police be instructed to guard strictly all portable property about the Capitol, lock the desks, &c." The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 46 to 31.

The fast anniversary of the Board of Trade in Charleston was celebrated on Tuesday. Gen. Sickles, Gov. Orr and Senator Campbell, and other notable characters were present and spoke. Gov. Orr's address urgently advocated a co-operative submission to the new order of things. He was very severe on the Democratic party—and announced himself as opposed to the present formation of national parties in the State.

It is stated, says the Boston Post, of the 26th, that Gen. B. P. Butler has already in type a volume dissecting the reputation and military services of Gen. U. S. Grant. It is not to be published, however, at present, Gen. Butler preferring to wait until Congress shall have adjourned, so that the newspapers may get full swing at this brochure. This is another "powder beat." Gen. Grant will not know of its explosion unless some one tells him when it occurs. Having approved of temperance societies he cannot be harmed by "bottle-lungs."

A second attempt to ride in the street cars was made in Charleston on Monday last by the colored people. Four or five negro men entered and demanded as their right and privilege to be allowed to sit with the white passengers. As their immediate ejection would have produced a riot, they were permitted to ride as far as the guard house, where they were arrested by the police and afterwards turned over to the military to be tried for infringing the Railroad Company's regulations and attempting to provoke a riot.

Several cars were afterwards brick-batted by the friends of these experimentalists, and in one instance a lady was struck in the head. A negro boy was arrested with his pocket full of bricks who stated that he had been hired to assault the cars.

While the incidental subject of reconstructing Maryland was being talked of in the Senate, Mr. Yates took occasion to allude to the refusal of the people of Ohio to grant negro suffrage, and advocated its enactment, for that State also. This brought out Mr. Sherman, who declared that any interference by Congress in this matter would only inflame the State pride of the Ohioans, and retard the accomplishment of the end desired, and, in answer to a direct question, he said that Congress had no right to interfere with the suffrage in the loyal States, and he should not vote for such a Bill. This crumb of comfort is commended to the Radical agitators of Maryland. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, surely.

## JOSEPH McNAMARA,

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